



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1910

PART I

BY GEORGE H. CHASE
Harvard University

In my account of the progress of classical archaeology in 1909 (*Classical Journal*, IV, 65), I spoke first of the announcement of two American expeditions, one to Sardis, the other to Cyrene. Both these undertakings were successfully begun during the year 1910. Professor Norton and his companions at Cyrene were constantly hampered by the prejudices and jealousies of the native Arabs and some of the foreign residents in Tripoli, and Mr. DeCou, one of the members of the expedition, was killed in the early spring by three Arabs, apparently sent for the purpose of committing murder and intimidating the explorers; but in spite of these difficulties the party remained at Cyrene from November to May and investigated many parts of the ancient city and its necropolis. In the neighborhood of the great spring, where the agora of ancient Cyrene is commonly supposed to have been located, excavation was found to be impossible, owing to objections raised by the owners of the land, but it is hoped that these can later be overcome; indeed, one proprietor has already agreed to allow his land to be explored in this year's campaign. On the acropolis above the spring, however, there is no arable land, and it was to this and to the tombs, with which all the roads leading from the city are lined, that attention was principally directed. On the acropolis several buildings were partially cleared, and near these several statues of good Greek style were recovered, including an interesting headless statue, the drapery of which closely resembles that of the famous "Victory of Samothrace." The most important result of the work on the acropolis, however, was the discovery of a mass of terracotta figures dating from the sixth century B.C. and later, all closely packed together and representing, probably, the "dump heap" of an important shrine. More than two thousand figures

were recovered in fragments, including a number of new types. Of these the most important is a female figure holding a silphium plant and various other attributes, no doubt the goddess Cyrene herself.

The tombs which were explored had all been plundered, but, as usual, much had been left behind by the plunderers, and the explorers report the recovery of a large number of inscribed stones, portrait busts, and figures and lamps of terra-cotta. Among the inscriptions are two interesting metrical epitaphs, and among the portrait busts there are several examples of a new type, in which the face was not carved out of the marble but merely blocked out, so that all details were left for the painter. Though the work of the year was so largely exploratory and tentative, enough was accomplished to show that Cyrene is a site that promises well for future campaigns.

One incidental result of the expedition should be briefly noticed. During the spring of 1910, while Professor Norton was engaged in making arrangements for the fall campaign, he discovered at a place called Messa, some fifteen miles southeast of Cyrene, the ruins of an important city, consisting of platforms of buildings, traces of roads, rock-cut tombs, sarcophagi, and built tombs. The site is not noted on any map, and the ancient name is unknown, but the character of the masonry and the mouldings on some of the tombs show that it was a Greek city, inhabited at least as early as the fourth century, B.C. It is certainly to be hoped that the archaeologists at Cyrene will be able to extend their investigations to this site.¹

At Sardis, the American explorers also met with much success. Professor Butler has very wisely decided to devote his attention for the first few years principally to the region west of the acropolis, where two enormous unfinished columns of the Ionic order have long been held to mark the site of the earliest city, the Sardis of the Lydian, Persian, Greek, and early Roman periods, as distinguished from the later Roman city and the city of Byzantine times, which lie north and northwest of the hill, extending out into the valley of the Hermus. On the west side, the Pactolus, which appar-

¹ Since this was written, the Italian invasion of Tripoli has upset all plans in regard to Cyrene, and it is impossible to tell when the work can be resumed.

ently flowed through the early town, forms a convenient starting-place for excavation, and from this, in the spring of 1910, a wide trench was dug eastward toward the columns. The first evidences of civilization that were found were traces of a paved area, closely connected with the ruins of a long, narrow building approached by six steps. This structure, which was evidently a sort of elevated stoa, is of early date, probably Lydian. It is built of a very friable sandstone, covered with two coats of very hard, fine stucco. North and south of it were found a number of bases for statues or stelae, set up, for the most part, not on a level with the pavement, but from thirty to fifty centimeters above it, and resting on hard-packed earth. These show that at the time of their erection the pavement was already buried, and as the bases themselves are of very simple, early forms, they furnish a strong argument for the early date of the pavement and the stoa. Proceeding eastward from this region, the excavators next came upon a series of large foundation piers of marble. At first they could hardly believe that these were parts of the same building as the two standing columns, for the distance between the westernmost piers and the columns is over three hundred feet. This, however, proved to be the case, and it soon became evident that the temple was one of the largest Greek buildings known, so large that only a small part of it could be excavated in a single campaign. At the end of the season's work, only a portion of the western end had been cleared, but enough to show that the temple was octostyle and of the type which is called "pseudo-peripteral," that is, though there was only a single row of columns, these were set far out from the walls of the cella, so as to produce something of the effect of a true dipteral temple. All of the western end of the building proved to be much destroyed. In late Roman or early Byzantine times, when the temple was already partially ruined, the opisthodomos was converted into a reservoir, and three lime kilns bear eloquent witness to the fate of many parts of the walls and the columns. The north wall of the opisthodomos, however, is preserved to a height of over two meters above the level of the interior pavement, and here was made the most striking find of the year—a long Greek inscription in two columns, recording the tribute paid to the sanctuary of Artemis.

This settles at once two of the most disputed questions in regard to the temple. The inscription is of early Hellenistic times and shows that the present building was erected as early as the fourth century B.C.; and more important still, it proves that the temple was dedicated to Artemis, not to Cybele, as had commonly been supposed.

In addition to their work in and near the temple, the party at Sardis devoted some attention to exploring the acropolis and the neighboring country. These surface explorations resulted in the discovery of a number of new inscriptions and in the correction of the readings for several inscriptions which were known before. But the most important work outside the main excavation was done in the necropolis of the early city, situated on the mountain which faces the acropolis and the temple, across the Pactolus. The mountain side was found to be literally honeycombed with tombs cut out of the hard clay. The usual form is a rectangular chamber, approached by a long, narrow dromos. In the chamber there are regularly three couches, each large enough to receive two bodies; one more elaborate example showed, in place of the third couch opposite the entrance, a staircase descending to another passage, which led to a second chamber similar to the upper room. That the tombs were built for the inhabitants of Lydian Sardis is proved by the discovery, at the entrance to one of them, of an inscription in Lydian characters. In this we find the curious form *gugiza*, which is plausibly interpreted as equivalent to the Greek Γύγης, and the inscription is further interesting for certain analogies in the forms of the letters to the Etruscan script. Most of the tombs had been rifled and re-used in Greek times, but a number of vases and small objects from the original burials were preserved, as well as evidences of the later interments. Here, too, certain analogies to Etruscan work, especially in the gold ornaments, are of the greatest interest.

The second campaign at Sardis, conducted during the spring of 1911, more than fulfilled the promise of the first. The greater part of the temple was cleared, and many more tombs were opened. But a detailed account of this year's work must be deferred to my next report.

From other sites in Asia Minor there is not much to record. At Pergamum, the excavation of the Roman baths belonging to the large upper gymnasium was completed, and the work in the sanctuary of Demeter was continued. Though the latter is not yet completely cleared, it is possible to gain an idea of the principal features of the precinct, and the most important facts in its history are established by inscriptions. The temple and its altar were built about 262 B.C. by Philetaerus and Eumenes I, in honor of their mother, Boa. Then Apollonis, the wife of Attalus I (241-197 B.C.), adorned the precinct with a propylon, colonnades, and various apartments, as appears from the inscription on the architrave of the gateway, which runs: *βασίλισσα Ἀπολλωνὶς Δῆμητρι [καὶ Κόρῃ] Θεσμοφόροις χαριστήριον τὰς στοὰς καὶ τοὺς οἴκους*. Later still, in the second century A.D., a certain C. Claudius Silianus added a Corinthian portico to the original Ionic temple, dedicating it to Demeter Karpophoros and Kore. One of the most noteworthy features of the precinct appears on the northern side, where the inclosing colonnade is broken by rows of seats, intended, no doubt, for spectators at initiations, mysteries, and rites in honor of Demeter, like the similar seats at Eleusis. The Eleusinian cult seems, in general, to have exercised a strong influence on this sanctuary at Pergamum; the priestly offices were essentially the same as at Eleusis. In addition to this work and some minor excavations in the theater and in the lower city, the sanctuary of Meter Aspendene (cf. Strabo xiii, p. 619) on the summit of the lofty Gündag, some distance east of Pergamum, was explored and partially excavated by Conze and Schazmann. The temple, the altar, and parts of the surrounding stoa were cleared. An inscription records that the temple was dedicated by Philetaerus, son of Attalus, who is probably to be identified as the Philetaerus who founded the Attalid dynasty. The basis of the statue inside the cella, however, is older than the third century, a fact which suggests that the temple replaced an earlier naiskos, such as is represented on terra-cottas found in the excavation.

From Ephesus the only discoveries of importance that have been reported are a number of Roman statues and reliefs which were found built into a wall of late date. The most important are

a large statue of Celsus Polemianus, consul 92 A.D., proconsul 106-107, represented in full armor, and a series of reliefs which celebrate the victories of Marcus Aurelius over the Parthians. One of the latter represents the Emperor in a chariot, drawn by three horses with Victory grasping their bridles, and preceded by a symbolical figure, behind whom rises the Sun crowned with rays—a group that recalls the well-known relief on the Arch of Titus in Rome.

At Didyma the Germans continued their work of clearing the great temple of Apollo, but I have seen no statement of their discoveries.

Before we pass to the islands of the Aegean, it should, perhaps, be noted that Cyprus played a considerable part in the archaeological news of 1910, owing to a letter published in the *London Times* of July 27. In this Mr. Ohnefalsch-Richter stated that he had at last found the site of old Paphos at a place called Rantidi. He reported that the fields at this spot were covered with relics of antiquity, including many stones with inscriptions in the Cypriote syllabary. The report was received with skepticism in many quarters, but the Prussian Academy thought the matter of enough importance to justify them in sending Dr. Zahn to examine the site. He found little to substantiate the enthusiastic account of Ohnefalsch-Richter, and could only report that a sanctuary, where Aphrodite and other deities were worshiped, had existed at Rantidi, but that nothing points to this as the great Paphian sanctuary. *Sic transit gloria Rantidi.*

"There is no finishing a site like Knossos," begins Dr. Evans in a long letter to the *Times* (September 16, 1910), and it really seems as if the palace and its dependencies were inexhaustible. In the great palace, aside from work of restoration and repair, the campaign of 1910 was devoted especially to clearing out completely the mysterious rock-cut vault discovered in 1907 under the south porch. It proved to be even larger than had been suspected, measuring 95 feet in circumference at the bottom and going down to a depth of 56 feet. Inside it was found a spiral staircase, with shallow, sloping steps protected by a low balustrade, the whole cut in the soft rock and descending to within some ten feet of the

bottom, an arrangement which makes it practically certain that the vault was a cistern for the storage of water. All the potsherds found in the filling earth are of early Middle Minoan style, so that the cistern must be dated in the Early Minoan period. It was doubtless filled in when the earliest palace of which remains are preserved was erected. There are said to be traces of another cistern under the southeast corner of the palace. On the north side of the "Little Palace" and lying at a lower level than the part previously cleared, several new rooms were excavated, of which the most striking are two "pillar shrines" like those of the great palace; and outside the northeast angle of the building, a considerable stretch of paved road was brought to light, still showing the marks of Minoan chariot wheels. At the west of the Little Palace, also, an annex was discovered, connected with the main structure by a sort of bridge over a narrow intervening court. Dr. Evans calls attention to the fact that the hill on which the Little Palace stands differs from the site of the great palace in showing many remains of Greek and Roman Knossos above the relics of the Minoan age, and that excavation here is gradually producing a considerable number of monuments of later periods. Among these he mentions especially the ruins of a Roman house with walls decorated in the incrustation style, a well-preserved statue of Dionysus of Early Imperial date, a "hero" relief, and a metope with Heracles threatening Eurystheus with the Calydonian boar. The style of the latter suggests that the temple from which it came was contemporary with the Parthenon. Finally, on the headland of Isopata, six new chamber tombs were opened, one of which is of exceptional interest. The chamber measured some twenty feet on each side. At the right of the entrance was a raised stone platform in which was sunk a rectangular hole for the reception of the body. Along the outer face of this platform and around the remaining sides of the chamber ran ledges to serve as seats, and from the back wall jutted out a pier with a half-column in low relief carved on its face. The whole arrangement suggests that the tomb was used for rites in honor of the dead, a theory which is strengthened by the finding in the chamber of two ritual double axes and two libation vases. It seems hard to believe that the heavy stones by which the door

was blocked were removed at intervals and the chamber opened for "memorial" services, but the discovery among the blocking stones of a heavy double ax of bronze, such as might well have been used in removing them, furnishes at least a plausible argument. Among the vases from these tombs there are several examples of an entirely new class, made evidently only for use in the graves and decorated in brilliant unfixed colors.

On the summit of Mount Juktas, south of Knossos, where in later times the grave of Zeus was shown, Dr. Evans is reported to have found traces of a sanctuary of the Middle Minoan period.

Outside of Knossos, the most important excavations of the year in Crete were those on the isthmus of Hierapetra conducted by Mr. Seager and Miss Hall for the University of Pennsylvania Museum. The necropolis of Gourniá, situated on a hill called Sphoungarás, some distance north of the town, was discovered and explored; and some distance to the west, the lofty peak of Vrókastro was found to be the site of a Minoan town. At Sphoungarás the much-disturbed remains of Early Minoan II graves were found, which yielded quantities of red and black mottled pottery, such as was found at Vasilikí, and a few gold ornaments, stone vases, and bronze objects like those discovered at Mochlós in 1908. More interesting was the discovery of some one hundred and fifty graves, dating mostly from the Middle Minoan III and Late Minoan I periods, which show a method of burial entirely different from any hitherto noted for the Minoan age. The bodies of the dead had been contracted, with the knees drawn up to the chin, and placed headforemost in large jars, so that when the whole was inverted the bodies remained in an upright sitting posture. The funeral offerings were few and simple, consisting mostly of small vases and seal-stones, such as might be expected in the graves of the inhabitants of a small town like Gourniá. At Vrókastro little more than a beginning was made by Miss Hall, but the town was shown to be a large one, which existed from the Middle Minoan I period to the post-Minoan geometric age. The finds are said to show the transition from bronze to iron especially well, and it is to be hoped that this excavation will be continued.

At Tyliossos Dr. Hatzidakes continued the examination of the Minoan building which was discovered in 1909. It proved to be

as was suspected, a palace, showing many similarities to other Cretan palaces, such as stairways, magazines, and painted walls. The magazines had roofs supported by two or more pillars, and in them were found some very fine Late Minoan I and II vases and a few small objects. In a large rectangular building, some six meters west of the main structure, were discovered two steatite offering tables, together with horns of oxen, deer, and wild goats, and many bones and teeth of pigs. The most important find, however, is a bronze statuette about twelve inches high. It represents a young man, in the usual Minoan dress, standing with his left hand lowered and his right hand raised to his forehead in an attitude of adoration, and is said to be the finest Minoan bronze that has yet been found.

Of the results of the Italian excavations in 1910 I have seen only a very brief report, to the effect that at Hagia Triada Professor Halbherr cleared a part of the Minoan town contemporary with the palace. The report, in the tantalizing manner of such notices, speaks of "the agora, with shops, porticoes, and other buildings about it," but gives no details.

In connection with Phaistos, mention may perhaps be made of two interesting attempts to read (as Greek) the now famous Phaistos disk; one of these, by Professor Hempl, is published in *Harper's Magazine* for January, 1911; the other, by Miss F. M. Stawell, of Newnham College, Cambridge, appears in the *Burlington Magazine* for May, 1911. Any discussion of these interpretations is, of course, impossible in such a brief review as this, but both articles can be highly recommended to all who have any interest either in archaeology or in philology.

Among undertakings of less importance in Crete, we may note the clearing of an Early Minoan tholos tomb at Siva, south of Phaistos, by Messrs. De Sanctis and Della Vida, and the excavation of a temple and houses of the Greek period at Goulas (the ancient Lato) by Mr. Adolphe Reinach. An interesting bit of news is that Professor Halbherr has prepared to divert the stream which flows below the great inscription at Gortyn so as to excavate about it; and a very distressing piece of intelligence is that the unique gold signet ring from Mochlós (described in my report for 1908) has been stolen from the museum at Candia.

[To be concluded in the December number]